

American Farmer

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NOBIS
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. IV.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. FEB. 1, 1843.

No. 37

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1 and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North streets.

For the American Farmer.

ON PUBLIC ROADS—Chap. 3.

Having seen how a right to a public way may be acquired, and that such right does not exclusively emanate from the legislature, or its deputed organs, but may be presumed to have been given by the owner of the soil to the public, by dereliction, abandonment or dedication, I come now to consider, how the right of the public to pass and repass must be exercised, and to what extent the owner of the soil has parted with his rights. It is laid down in *Dovaston vs. Payne*, 2 H. Bl. 527, that the right of the public is only to pass and repass along the highway, and they cannot use it for any other purpose. But that public may under circumstances depart from the highway. For if those, whose duty it is to repair, will not repair, but by a wretched economy of the public money suffer a road to become impassable, the owner of the adjacent land is subjected to grievous injury, for, says Lord Mansfield, in *Taylor vs. Whitehead*, 2 Doug. 745, highways "are for the public use, and if the usual track be impassable, it is for the general good, that people should be entitled to pass in another line." This is but a just provision of the common law, that private right should yield to public utility. It would be very impolitic that the whole world should stand still, because the Commissioners of a County, from a base niggardly economy have shrunk from their duty, or that the overseer of a road has neglected to repair. Although individuals have a right to turn out of the highway in case of necessity, yet where the road passes, the ownership of the soil is in the grantor or donor of the road. In the case of *Lode vs. Sheppard*, the court said "it was never understood to be a transfer in the absolute property of the soil." And in *Goodtitle vs. Alker*, 1 Burr. 133, the same learned judge in giving judgment referred to 1 Roll. Abr. 392, that the freehold and all profits belong to the owner of the soil—"So," he observed, "do all trees upon it, and mines under it, which may be extremely valuable. The owner may carry water in pipes under it." He may maintain ejectment as well as trespass, and recovers the land subject to the way. So the land owners on each side of the road are prima facie owners of half the soil, ad medium flum. vice. *Stevens vs. Whistler*, 11 East, 61. *Groce vs. West*, 7 Taunt. 39. By the location of a highway, the public acquire an easement, not lawfully to be interrupted by the owner of the land; but the soil and freehold remain in the owner, for every purpose of use consistent with such easement. *Perley vs. Chandler*, 6 Mass. T. R. 454. *The United States vs. Harris*, 1 Sumner C. C. R. 21. *Harris vs. Elliott*, 9 Peters, 25.

Annapolis.

JAMES BOYLE.

HESSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

A writer in your last paper over the signature of "A Young Farmer," informs the public that the successful operation of my Reaping Machine is wholly owing to an improvement introduced by Dr. Wm. Thomas; that my Reaper was not worth having before the addition of that improvement, not even worth the freight from my workshop. It cannot be supposed that I could look with indifference on such an announcement to the public; I therefore solicit your indulgence in making some reply by way of stating some facts which a "Young Farmer" has omitted, and a few which he and the public generally

may be ignorant of. What he calls Dr. Thomas' improvement amounts to this: the Dr. enquired whether I could not make him a machine with a tongue, so that two horses might be geared abreast, and so arrange the wheels that the machine would balance itself on the ground and not bear heavy on the horses. This happened to be in these two particulars precisely what my machine was when I first brought it from Ohio in 1836. This machine I changed to shafts in 1837 by the advice of an eminent agriculturist of one of the upper counties of this State, for the purpose of making it more compact and manageable in the field, but I have made such changes in the main body of the machine since that time, that it becomes quite a different and a more perfect machine in replacing the tongue. In reply to the enquiry of Dr. Thomas, which was made through a friend, I sent him a description and drawings of the plan on which I proposed to replace the tongue which had for a time been thrown aside, but my machine had now become so expensive to build on account of improvements, that the tongue with the necessary wheels could not now be added without increasing the price. The Dr. was willing to pay the price, and I built him a machine. He dictated no plan to me farther than what was couched in his enquiries; and he never sent his machine back with an order to have the forward wheels added, as asserted by "A Young Farmer."

His assertion that my machine with shafts was not worth having, &c. is attempted to be proved by one of that description which I sold to Sothoron Key, esq. of St. Mary's Co.; if some material facts had not been omitted, the public could have judged better of the correctness of his conclusions—these facts I have obtained from my workman, who put the machine in operation, and are as follows: The machine was started in a field on the river shore; the soil was light and drenched by a heavy rain the day previous; the land was cultivated in ridges, the water stood in the furrows, and the machine could not perform well on account of the deep sinking of the wheels in the soft ground. My workman solicited another opportunity to try it on firmer ground, but this was not then granted, Mr. K.'s son was present, directing; the machine was finally taken from the field and headed toward the barn, my workman of course smarting under his defeat, which he plainly saw was attributed to the wrong cause—But presently his good fortune smiled upon him: a part of the road leading to the barn was bounded by a field of wheat; the ground was better, and he, like a skilful general, seizing the opportunity, dashed into it, and cut a beautiful swath along the road side where the wheat was much heavier than that on the river shore. Mr. K.'s brother was present, and pronounced the work well done. "A Young Farmer's" account would have been more impartial if he had given more facts. The machine was then removed to another farm of different soil, and the tongue and wheels added in imitation of that which I had sent to Dr. Thomas. "A Young Farmer" now praises the machine very much, but as the merit thereof is intended for Dr. Thomas, he is not so much entitled to my thanks. He says the machine worked finely in very heavy wheat, which was much tangled and blown down. It cut very clean, and as far as could be judged performed the work of seven cradles. This is saying much for my reaper, and I hope farmers will profit by it in the next harvest. Now every farmer, who has had any experience with my machines, knows that all this has been done before without a tongue, and has been the common performance of the reaper for years past. There is no part of the country where my machines stand in higher credit than in Jefferson county, Va. where the tongue and forward wheels have never been known in connexion with the machine, and no part of the country produces ranker wheat. Col.

Lucas, of that county cut nearly 500 acres of wheat and oats in the last harvest with two of my reapers, with shafts. He cut as high as 20 acres per day for several successive days in heavy wheat, with one machine. Although the performance of the machine is the same whether with tongue or shafts, yet there is a decided advantage in the tongue in relieving the horses from a weight which has been found objectionable. "A Young Farmer" thinks that my charge for forward wheels and tongue unwarranted; I charge not one cent more than I pay to the wheelwright for them, and intelligent mechanic think that the machines without them afford but a small profit to the builder, with nothing for the inventor. I am willing to allow to Dr. Thomas all the credit which the circumstances will permit him to take, for it has been chiefly through his instrumentality that I have resumed the tongue so soon; but as regards the magnitude of the claim set up for him by your correspondent, I must be allowed to say, that if there be any merit in priority aside from my own claims, that merit belongs to Mr. Rouse, late of Frederick county, Md. now of Virginia. That gentleman purchased a reaper of me in 1836, since which, as I am informed, he attached the forward wheels of his carriage to it at least one year before Dr. Thomas had a machine at all. Whether the machine be changed from tongue to shafts, or from shafts to tongue again, it is still my reaping machine, an object of my own creation, and which has occupied the attention, and baffled the skill of past generations, and it is grateful to my feelings after nine years of arduous labor in bringing it to its present state of usefulness, to see some little credit given to myself; but the article in question is not only destitute of this, but breathes an unfriendly spirit, in my estimation, however others may view it. Why the writer should put me in the shade and exalt another, is not for me to say. In justice to Dr. Thomas as well as to myself, he should have appeared in his own name. Respectfully,
OSBORN HUSSEY.

Baltimore, Jan. 27th, 1842.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

"A YOUNG FARMER" in your last, would have rendered his communication more useful, if he had kindly stated the price of the "Threshing Machine made by Jabez Parker, of Richmond, Virginia." In such cases, let me repeat, the prices of all new things recommended to public notice ought to be given. I. I. S.

PROFESSOR COLMAN'S EUROPEAN TOUR.—We have already spoken of Professor Colman's contemplated tour in Europe, for the purpose of collecting information on the various branches of Agriculture as practised there; we have also published his prospectus, and we insert in this day's paper, his address, in exposition of his plan. It would be like attempting to add perfume to the rose for us to say aught in commendation of the qualifications of this distinguished Agriculturist, and of his fitness for the proposed undertaking. But we may be permitted to indulge the hope, that every Farmer and Planter, as well as every Agricultural Society in the country, who may possess the ability, will subscribe for his Reports, which will embody all that is valuable to be known of European husbandry.

A subscription paper for Mr. Colman's European Agricultural Tour is left with Dr. Gideon B. Smith, North street, under the Chesapeake Bank, with Messrs. Knight & Colburn, book-sellers, Baltimore street; and with Saml. Sands, at the office of the American Farmer, where subscriptions will be received.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL TOUR AND SURVEY.

Several gentlemen interested in the advancement of agricultural science and improvement, and of rural education, have proposed to Mr. Henry Colman, late Commissioner of Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts, to visit Europe for those objects. The plan is for him to spend a year in England, in the examination of the Husbandry and Rural Economy of that country; and a year on the continent, in the examination of French, Flemish, Swiss, and German Husbandry, and especially the Agricultural or Manual Labor Schools and the Experimental Farms.

It is thought that such an examination, as yet never undertaken by an American, might, if well conducted, essentially conduce to the advancement of agricultural knowledge and improvement in this country, and especially serve the cause of rural and practical education, which is now exciting great interest throughout the United States. The general plan of the survey will conform to Mr. Colman's Survey of the Agriculture of Massachusetts.

It is proposed to publish his reports in successive numbers. The first number is expected to appear by the first of January, 1844, and sooner if practicable. The rest of the numbers will follow in convenient succession, at intervals of two or three months.

The whole work will be comprised in eight, or at most ten, numbers, of at least 100 pages each, handsomely printed in an octavo form, stitched and covered, and embellished with necessary and useful drawings and engravings, title pages, and index.

The cost will be 50 cents each number, to subscribers. Gentlemen who subscribe, are understood as subscribing for the whole work.

As the enterprise involves of necessity a large expense, it is expected that one dollar per copy will be paid on subscribing; or, otherwise, one dollar on the delivery of the first number; one on the delivery of the second number; one on the delivery of the fifth number; one on the delivery of the seventh number; and one on the delivery of the ninth number, should the work be extended to ten numbers.

Mr. Colman will leave for Europe as soon as the subscription will warrant the undertaking.

An early return is respectfully requested of gentlemen to whom this is sent, addressed to Henry Colman, Rochester, N. Y.; to Little & Brown, Boston, Mass.; or to Luther Tucker, Cultivator Office, Albany, N. Y.

It will be seen from the above advertisement, that the subscriber contemplates a tour in Europe for agricultural inquiry and observation. This enterprise has been commenced under the encouragement of some of the most distinguished friends and advocates of agricultural improvement in the country; and with a strong conviction on his own part, after giving to it the most mature consideration, that in no manner could he, in his humble sphere, render so essential a service to the great cause which he has so long had at heart, the cause of an improved husbandry, and the enlargement of the comforts and the elevation of the character and condition of the rural classes.

He has had the greatest satisfaction in finding so cheerful and liberal a co-operation in his enterprise, not merely of personal friends, but of gentlemen in various parts of the country, upon whose kindness he had no claim, from an avowed conviction of the great utility of the undertaking if it can be well executed. The Massachusetts Society for promoting agriculture, with that signal liberality and intelligence by which their measures have always been directed, have subscribed for one hundred copies of the Reports, intending them for distribution in agricultural premiums, or otherwise. The Worcester County Agricultural Society of Massachusetts, which may justly claim the character of a pattern society in its zeal and the practical wisdom of its measures for agricultural improvement, have appropriated two hundred dollars from its funds for the same object. The Essex County Agricultural Society, Mass., have, as in the former case, distinctly and emphatically approved the object by their resolutions, and added the more substantial encouragement of a subscription for twenty-five copies, with the expression of their regret that, on account of recent drafts upon their funds, they were unable to do more. The Berkshire Agricultural Society in Massachusetts, at an informal meeting of the Board of Trustees, have likewise pledged their liberal co-operation, which will be confirmed at their regular meeting. The Ontario Agricultural Society, N. Y., by also passing resolutions highly commendatory of the project, have followed in the footsteps of the Worcester

Agricultural Society. These are all the agricultural societies in the country before which the subject has, as yet, been brought.

A single public spirited individual in the county of Seneca, Judge Sackett, has made himself personally responsible for one hundred copies of the Reports, for that society and county. Another individual, near Boston, whose patronage of every good enterprise is well known, and whom Heaven seems to have blessed with wealth only that he might do good with it, has made a subscription for one hundred copies. Another individual, equally distinguished through a long life for his public spirit, has subscribed for fifty copies. Thirteen individuals have subscribed for twenty-five copies each; five, for ten each; and many for five and lesser numbers. Indeed, the subscription has scarcely been presented to an individual who has refused his aid, or hesitated as to the utility of the project; and embraces many of the best names in the country.

The subscriber would do great injustice to his own grateful feelings, if he did not acknowledge in these subscriptions, much of personal kindness and confidence, testimonials of regard and good will which he cannot too highly estimate; but at the same time, he is equally happy in knowing that nothing of this sort would have been done, were not the object itself of acknowledged public utility.

It may be said that English or European agriculture cannot be adapted to our condition. A difference in climate, in soil, in the price or facility of procuring labor, and in various circumstances which are obvious, must, of course, materially affect the agriculture of each country; but, at the same time, there must be much that is general, which is equally applicable to both. In countries where the agricultural art has been carried to so great a degree of perfection as in England and some parts of the continent, there must be a great deal to be learned, which cannot fail to be highly instructive and useful. If it be said that this can be learned from books, we can only reply that it is books upon this subject, which we desire to put into the hands of our farmers; and with this difference: The accounts we have had of foreign agriculture have been, in most instances, from foreigners themselves. In such cases, it is to be expected, from their long familiarity with their own course of husbandry, that many things would escape notice or not be deemed worthy of observation, and yet in themselves quite important, which would at once strike the notice of a stranger; and it is our object to enable the American farmer to look at foreign agriculture with American eyes.

But many improvements are now going on, in England in particular, of the highest importance, in some respects vastly reducing the expenses of cultivation; in some, more than doubling the crops. The process of sub-soil ploughing and under-ground draining, the practice of irrigation, the introduction of a variety of new manures—manures of a portable, concentrated, and most active character, are matters exciting great attention, and of which, besides the information obtained from foreign agricultural periodicals, much more is doubtless to be learnt from personal inquiry and observation. The product of wheat has been in many parts of Great Britain actually doubled by improved modes of culture. What can be more important than to know precisely and fully what these modes can be.

The quality of the dairy products of England, and of some parts of the continent, are universally admitted to be much superior to our own in general, and in most markets in the world, they command a higher price. It must be a great gain, if by any exact information to be obtained abroad, our dairy produce, as most certainly can be done, can be brought into an equal competition with others. The new Tariff laws of England, now proposing to open English ports to many of our agricultural products, especially in the articles of cured provisions, it is obvious of high importance to learn precisely in what form they may be best sent into their markets, since the success of such shipments must materially depend on this circumstance.

The production of silk in this country is destined to be, or is capable of becoming a most important and profitable branch of rural industry. It is obviously of great moment to learn the whole course of treatment of the worms and the management of the filatures in countries where the art has been longest pursued and carried to a high degree of perfection.

Much discussion has been had in our agricultural conventions on the subject of establishing Experimental Farms and Agricultural or Manual Labor Schools. As yet, no such establishments can be said to exist among us but in

a limited or very qualified degree. In Europe they have existed for some time, and under the patronage of the Government in France, and, we believe, in some other States of Europe, they have been established on a liberal scale; and the course of education pursued is highly scientific and enlarged. If for no other object than to ascertain with exactness and detail, the condition and success of these establishments, the subscriber feels that in his mission he may render a most valuable service to the country.

But were nothing else gained than the drawing of public attention to these subjects, and stimulating and encouraging that awakened zeal in the cause of agricultural improvement, which is now rife throughout the country, and consequently quickening our own efforts for our own progress, no small benefit to the individual and public must accrue.

The subscriber might much enlarge upon this subject, but he would not task too severely the indulgence of his readers. The expenses of the enterprise being of necessity very great, it is indispensable that he should procure a large subscription. Sufficient subscriptions have not yet been made perfectly to secure the expenses; but the confident expectation of completing such a number, warrants the subscriber in saying that he designs to leave in the coming spring. In the mean time, he respectfully asks of those personal friends and the friends of agriculture, through the country, disposed to favor the project, to transmit their names to him at an early date. Postmasters are at liberty to do this free of expense; and any individual procuring a number of names and becoming responsible for their payment, shall receive a very liberal commission.

The amount of a subscription it is obvious, when it is considered that there will be two or three years to pay it in, is very small. It may be four—it may be five dollars, according to the number of the reports issued in the course of that time. No advance is desired where the undersigned is not known to the individual making a subscription; or where for any reason there is a reluctance in making such advance. The reports will be sent to all the large cities, where there are subscribers, and delivered without charge, unless where ordered to be sent by mail. After the first of March ensuing, the subscriber may be addressed by mail or otherwise at Boston, Massachusetts.

The subscriber has already the promise from many friends, of letters of introduction to their friends in England or on the continent; and he begs leave to say, that he shall feel himself particularly honored and obliged by any letters of introduction to any gentleman who would welcome his mission or in any way assist its objects, or otherwise render him any office of civility or kindness. His objects being wholly public, he will anxiously avail himself of every advantage and facility of intercourse and observation with intelligent and respectable persons abroad.

HENRY COLMAN.

Rochester, Jan. 2, 1843.

VALUE OF PLASTER.

The subjoined extract from a communication, which appeared in the last Massachusetts Ploughman, speaks in just terms of the value of Plaster as a manure, and as the experience of the writer accords in results with our own, we give it insertion.

"In passing through Pennsylvania, which I frequently did, I heard much said of the benefits of Plaster of Paris; a great many of the farmers, I was told, would come fifty miles to Philadelphia, in the time of the last war, and give twenty dollars per ton for Plaster, and let their manure go down the stream rather than to be at the trouble to cart it on their lands. I do not speak of this as approving of it, for I think every farmer ought to make as much manure as possible. I was told the way the Dutch farmers used it there was to sow clover and put one or two bushels of plaster to the acre and plough in the crop and sow wheat. I was informed in Baltimore that a great deal of land on the eastern shore of Maryland which had been worn out by raising tobacco and corn had been reclaimed by the use of plaster. Having got my ideas so raised, the first thing I did after I got a piece of land was to try it, and in three weeks after I applied it. On examination I thought as the Queen of Sheba did when she visited King Solomon, 'the half had not been told me;' it was applied to a piece of loamy soil which had recently been laid down and one crop of hay cut from it, say a half ton to the acre. On the first examination after the plaster was applied

there was three times as much grass as where there was none. A part of this piece of land has been kept for a pasture ever since and never has been ploughed, and I think I can safely say there is not another piece of land in town that produces more feed; it has frequently been plastered once, and occasionally ashes have been applied as a top-dressing. The manure the cattle have dropped has every year been gathered up and put into the manure heap, so that it has no other dressing but plaster and ashes except the urine from the cattle.

Well, being so well pleased with the result of this small experiment I tried it on a large scale on my farm with as favorable results. On many places three bushels of plaster would make more grass grow than twenty loads of manure. I fenced off nine acres that had been fed very close by sheep for a number of years; this was the highest part where the sheep had generally lain through the nights; this was plastered at the rate of three bushels to the acre; the next season it pastured from May to September twelve cows, at the rate of three-fourths of an acre to a cow, and they had as much feed as they could eat, and on a great part of it we could have mowed a good crop in hay time.

From this time people began to use plaster considerably, and found a very great benefit from it; many of the old pastures which were covered over with moss were converted into beautiful fields of clover; but strange to tell, just on the eve when our pastures began to be clothed with a beautiful verdure and our farms bid fair to produce double what there were wont to do, there was a story got up by some gossip, which spread like wild-fire, that this plaster which had produced such wonderful effects was not what it was cracked up to be; that it would ruin the land if we continued to use it; if it did not happen in our day it would in our children's; that it would run our land all out and our children would become beggars. Now as this story, like other bugbears, has had its day, I find they are beginning very moderately to use it again. I hope that no farmer will rest satisfied until he has given it a fair trial; the expense is very trifling; at present I believe it can be bought for two dollars per ton; that it won't cost more than twenty-five cents per bushel, three bushels per acre, which is a great plenty; that the expense of manuring an acre is seventy-five cents, which will pay but a small part of the expense of carting on any other kind of manure if you had it given to you. Wherever the plaster will do any good it ought to be applied; and the only way I know of is to try it. On some land it will do no good I am confident. I had a large piece of plain on my farm, on which I could not see the least benefit from it; this was a deep black loam and rather moist; as soon as I went from this plain, over all the hills it worked wonders.

Yours with respect,
Farmington, Jan. 2d, 1843. BENJ. WHEELER.

SOWING GRASS SEED.—*Thick and even—not thin and irregular—is the true interest.*—One of the most frequent errors in agricultural operations, is in sowing grass seed too thin and uneven; great is the loss in either case, while nothing is easier than to remedy both. In the spring of 1838, clover seed was very scarce and dear; some sowed none, and others scattered it as thin as possible over the ground, and the effects of this proceeding have been visited with great severity on the delinquents. There has been a deficiency of hay and pasture, a thin bare sod to plough down; the manure heap has shrunk in its dimension for want of provender, and the subsequent crops have been proportionably starved and diminished. This season clover seed is very abundant, cheap, and of good quality, and it might be well for the provident to lay in a store against a season of scarcity and high prices, and this may readily be accomplished by putting it in a tight dry cask, through the bung hole, and bunging it up and keeping it in a dry place, where it is believed it will remain good for several years to come. Clover should be one of the grasses sown, but other seeds should always accompany it, as there is a larger crop where several kinds of grasses are grown together—sometimes the season being favorable to one and not to another. Many farmers begin to think it more profitable to raise orchard grass than timothy, where selling of hay is not intended, as it furnishes more pasture, both early and late, and is equally as good, if not better, for home use, as hay. Timothy bears a higher price in market than other kinds of hay, and the reason probably is that horses eat less of it in a given space of time, as it is a good deal of work to chew it; hence tavern keepers uniformly prefer it, being for them more economical.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

THE LOCUST TREE.

There are probably but few trees more beautiful and ornamental than the locust. It is also valuable for timber, being of a close, solid texture, and as durable for most purposes, as oak or walnut. The trees often attain a large size, and at the proper season of inflorescence, the yellow locust, is festooned with clusters of white flowers, which give it a most beautiful appearance. We have several of these trees growing, and in many sections of our state they are beginning to become quite common, and are propagated both for ornament and use. The great difficulty, however, experienced in causing the seed to vegetate, operates as a discouragement with many; it requiring to be prepared before planting in order to soften the hard and shelly pericarp or hornlike envelope in which nature has deposited the germ. This is performed in the following way. Having first separated your seed from the pods place them in an iron porringer, and pour over them a quart of water, previously heated to the boiling point. Set the porringer aside, and suffer the water to cool gradually. After twenty four hours decant the water from the seed, and select such as have opened for immediate planting. If any yet remain hard, let them undergo a similar submersion, and at the end of the next twenty four hours, select again such as have opened, and continue this process until all that are capable of vegetating have opened, and been planted out. Another plan and perhaps a somewhat more economical one, so far as time is concerned, is to subject the seed to the action of *nitric acid*, mixed in the proportion of half an ounce to two quarts of water. The seed should be steeped in this mixture for twenty four hours before planting, and the water kept tepid or slightly warm by means of a stove or oven. In this case it is not necessary to repeat the process as the good seed will at once evince signs of vitality and germination, while that which continues to be unaffected at the expiration of the twenty four hours is probably foul or imperfect and should be thrown away. Seed, thus prepared, if planted in a rich, warm soil, in April, will take a vigorous start, and the plants be fit for transplanting in the course of the second or third year after. The trees should never be suffered to stand nearer than fifteen feet apart in any soil, and should they be consigned to one thin and light, the distance should be twenty. As they increase, care should be taken to clear out all dead wood from the tops, and to keep down the shoots, where the soil is rich, which will sometimes issue from the roots.—*Maine Cultivator.*

ITCH IN SWINE.—Within a few years there have been some cases of a new disorder among swine in this vicinity. We suppose that the disease is new in this region, as we have not heard of it until within a few years.

We have not heard of its prevailing to much extent, though observers who are acquainted with the complaint have noticed a number of cases. It may with propriety be called the *itch*. Some hogs driven to the Brighton market from the State of New York, have evident appearances of having had this disorder.

This disease is first known by little pigs, three or four weeks old, rubbing their sides, and on examination it will be found that their bellies are broke out with fine water blisters, something like itch on a person.

If nothing be done to cure them, the disorder increases, and they grow poor, and rub themselves until they rub the hair off their sides, and the most of their skin, and the greater part of them die.

One person informs us that he lost eighteen pigs the first year that this disorder made its appearance among his swine. He tried internal remedies, such as brimstone, ashes, charcoal, and other medicines generally recommended for diseases in swine, but all in vain.

The next year he tried external remedies, such as strong soap suds, strong potash water, &c., but these also failed. He then tried powdered brimstone and lard, in equal quantities, melted and mixed together. He applied this liberally, rubbing the pigs all over, and filling their hair full. This effected a speedy cure.

He has since had the same disorder among his hogs and has cured them in the same manner, using sulphur instead of brimstone, as more convenient.

The third year he killed off all his hogs, and cleared the pens very clean, and let them remain two months before he put any more in, hoping to get rid of the disease. He then put into his pens some pigs that were free from the disorder, but it made its appearance again when the first litter of pigs was about four weeks old. From this

he inferred that the disorder or infection that produced it remained in the pen. But he cured it as before, and has lost no swine with this disease since he used the brimstone and lard as a remedy. Previous to using it he lost 100 dollars worth of swine. This shows the great value of a receipt of this nature, and the importance of communicating to the public any information of utility which one may possess.—*Farmer's Journal.*

ABORTION CAUSED BY SMUTTY OATS.—It is well known to medical men that there are various substances which will produce strong contractions of the womb, and are sometimes used in midwifery to effect this purpose. Of these substances, *ergot*, or the horned or smut rye, is the most common, and its fatal effects, where it occurs on the grasses, as it sometimes does, renders its pernicious effects well known to farmers. But it seems not to be generally known that smut in oats should be classed with the most active agents belonging to this class.

We find in the *Tennessee Agriculturist*, an interesting account furnished by Francis Gordon, of the effects of smut in oats, in the case of four mares owned by Mr. Denny, of Tenn. The whole were fed on corn and fodder during the winter, and did well. About the first of March, they were fed with cut oats, of which from one-fourth to one-third were smut or black heads. "One mare soon lost her colt, and continued to exhibit signs of labor pains for several days, till she died. A short time after, two others lost their colts, and continued to make apparent efforts to foal, showing uterine contractions for ten days. They reduced in flesh rapidly, till Mr. Denny informed me of the circumstance, when suspecting smut to be the cause, I advised him to discontinue oats as a feed. He did so, and the mares soon began to recover."

"Why did not the fourth mare lose her colt also? Because she was not fed on oats. She has brought forth a colt at the proper time. A gelding and two oxen were fed on the cut oats during the whole time and all did well. This was because they had no womb to be acted on by the smut. Why did Mr. Denny's oats produce abortion, while other farmers have fed their mares on oats without such misfortune? Because Mr. Denny's oats had between one-fourth and one-third of black heads, while theirs were probably better oats. Why did the mares continue to show signs of powerful uterine contraction after they lost their colts? Or why did the labor last so long? Because they were continually fed with the same oats; and therefore every new meal produced new labor pains. But when the two last mares were put upon fodder instead of oats, the womb was no longer stimulated to contract, and they immediately recovered."

Dr. Gordon thinks it very probable that many of the cases of abortion in mares, which have been ascribed to "clover, flax seed, beef's blood, swimming in water, &c." as well as those cases in which mares after being sent to a stallion for the whole season, have proved to be not with foal, may be traced to this cause. How this may be, the facts stated are sufficient to put farmers on their guard against feeding breeding mares with smutty oats.

Cultivator.

RELIEF OF CHOKED CATTLE.—Some two or three years ago, I began to feed potatoes to my cows, and the first time I fed them one of them got choked, and bloated like a bladder. I took my knife and stuck it into her, just forward of the hip bone on the left side; the wind poured out; the bloot went immediately down; I turned her out of the stable, and she went to the field. After some two or three hours, I went to see her; she was lying down, and the potatoe was lying on the ground before her. Some two or three days after, I had another cow choked. She went through the same process, and with the same result. Sometime after that, one of my neighbors called on me, and said one of his best cows was choked with a potatoe. I went with him and tapped her as before described. I found the hole inclined to stop up by the moving of the skin. I took a goose quill, cut off both ends, and put it into the hole; the bloot went down, and I left her. Two or three days after I saw him, and he told me she threw out the potatoe after two or three hours, and was well. I have since fed a good many potatoes, and no accident has happened. I am of the opinion that this is the surest and most expeditious way of relieving dumb beasts, as well as the safest; at least it is the best way that I know of. Try it.—*Cultivator.*

Galaway, Saratoga Co. P. OTIS.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS.—The essays of Mr. *Boyle*, on these subjects, now in a course of publication in our paper, are of deep interest, and will, we feel assured, attract attention. The learning and research they display upon subjects but too little understood, entitle them to profound consideration.

HUSSEY'S REAPER.—As Mr. Hussey's communication alludes to the fixture of his reaper when first introduced here in 1836, we feel called upon to say, that we distinctly remember that in a trial made about that time, in a lot belonging to Dr. Hitch, near this city, it had a moveable tongue, and that it was worked by two horses abreast.

JUDICIOUS MOVEMENT.—We have learnt with feelings of unmingled pleasure, that the Baltimore County Agricultural Society are organizing district Clubs throughout the county; which clubs will hold periodical meetings, with the view of discussing topics connected with husbandry, as the improvement of the soil, the protection and carrying out, and reporting for publication, such experiments as may be calculated to advance the great interests of their calling. From these associations, conducted as they will doubtless be, upon liberal and enlightened principles, we anticipate the happiest results, and look forward through their medium to see a body of facts collected and disseminated that will prove of vital importance.

POUDRETTE.—We call the attention of Gardeners, Farmers, and others, to the advertisement of D. K. Minor, esq. conductor of the N. Y. Poudrette Company. Those wishing to make a trial of this valuable manure the ensuing spring, should lose no time in forwarding their orders. We have frequently had occasion to refer to the testimonials in its favor, and having given it a trial on corn, in comparison with other manures, during the past year, we do not hesitate in recommending it to public attention.

THE classic reminiscences of our friend of the Maine Cultivator, has enabled him, as he thinks, to hold up to us the example of Caligula, to show that kindness to horses is not an unerring criterion of humanity. But he will forgive us when we say, that we consider it as begging the question, to take shelter under a man who was a disgrace to humanity, and whose very name is repulsive to every generous emotion of the heart. That a monster like Caligula should disgrace himself, by paying undue honors to the Horse, is certainly but an indifferent reason, why *cruelties* should be practiced at this enlightened day upon an animal at once so noble and so useful.

PRICES OF PRODUCE IN THE WEST.—The following list of prices in Ohio presents a most melancholy picture of the times. With the exception of a single article, cloverseed, and that is much too low, the subjoined prices are calculated to bring ruin upon agricultural producers:

Wheat, per bushel,	\$0 40
Rye, do.	18
Corn, do.	10
Oats, do.	10
Potatoes, do.	12
Cloverseed, do.	\$2 50 to \$3
Pork, per cwt.	\$1 25 to \$1 50
Beef, do.	1 to 1 50
Butter, per lb.	8
Chickens, per pair,	8 to 10c

Pruning old Apple Trees.—The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman says—We are often asked whether it is proper to prune thoroughly old apple trees that have not been pruned for many years. We think more harm than good is often done by excessive trimming of old trees. Trimming will not give fair fruit. Trim a little every year, but never cut large limbs. It is cultivation of the earth where the trees stand that will render the fruit fair.

WORK FOR FEBRUARY.

The second month of a new year has come, and with it its various claims to call into requisition the time, the talents, the energies and industry of husbandmen. At all times, February is to them a period of deep interest, because it invokes all to reflect upon the nature and extent of their operations throughout the season, while to some, in the more southern portions of our wide spread land, it is the time for active labor, in getting in their crops. But now, as things stand, with depreciated prices for every description of farm products, and but limited demands for even the best articles, the interest of all would seem to indicate, that the mind should be freely occupied in devising all possible means of economizing labor, in order that every unnecessary outlay of money may be avoided. Nothing must be bought that is not indispensably necessary to the convenience and comfort of the household, or for profitably carrying on, with vigor and intelligence, the operations of the farm, as it must be evident to all, that, until our country shall have been enabled to relieve herself of present difficulties, and the state of foreign markets shall have been greatly improved, that the surest field whence to make money, will be in saving it. When we speak of *economy*, we beg not to be understood, as recommending that niggardly policy, which a true saying imputes to the merchant, who, to save a half penny lost his ship. What we do mean is this, that but few, if any, artificial wants should be gratified; while all expenditures absolutely essential to the success of the operations of the farm or plantation, should be freely and liberally made, whether those expenditures consist in the purchase and repair of agricultural tools and implements, the employment of force, or in the acquisition of knowledge connected with the business of agriculture. No man ever yet failed to gain by being master of the arts and mysteries connected with his calling, and it is certainly not claiming too much, when we say, that there is no occupation, among the whole range of man's pursuits, where more intelligence is required to conduct it well than in that of agriculture. He who looks upon it as a mere mechanical vocation, wherein the patient endurance of toil and drudgery, are the only qualifications required to fit a man to follow it, but displays his own ignorance and inability to judge with propriety. For although labor is one of its greatest essentials, the capacity to perform it stops short of those prerequisites, which enter into the qualifications of a good farmer, or planter. He should be acquainted sufficiently well with the principles of chemistry, to ascertain what kind of manure his soil may require, in what portions to apply it; what crops are best adapted to his soil and climate; to calculate with accuracy the cost of the culture of any particular crop, and its value in the market, in order to know whether he is gaining or losing by its culture; he should be able to tell by the texture of his soil, whether it needs draining; whether it be too porous and requires more tenacity imparted to it, to enable it to retain moisture, and what will be the best thing to be applied; whether if it be too stiff, and requires disintegration, and if so, by what substance this object can be most efficiently and cheaply effected. These, and a thousand other things requiring mind to achieve, form part of the every day operations of farmers; and hence it should be their study to fortify themselves, by reading and study, to perform, and exact the performance of, the mechanical portions of their duties with neatness and despatch, and conduct with intelligence and skill those of a scientific character.

From what we have already said, the discerning husbandman will perceive, that the course of our remarks invite him to thorough reflection upon the year's labor now before him, to the adoption of systematic and efficient plans of operation, so that he may be the better prepared to meet the changed condition and circumstances of the

times. Having thus completed this branch of our monthly conversation, we will direct your attention to certain things which may very advantageously be attended to

ON THE FARM.

Tobacco beds.—See to your tobacco beds.

Wood, Timber and Fencing.—If you have not already cut as much fire-wood, timber and fencing as will meet all your wants from now until late next fall, permit us to urge you to direct all your disposable force to the accomplishment of these objects, without further delay. Recollect that timber of all kinds, intended to last, should be cut during the winter months, when, as the saying is, the sap is down, and that if you do not complete it during this month no opportunity will present itself until the recurrence of winter again. But after you may have cut your fire-wood, timber, and fencing, do not content yourself with simply having done so; but go to work and labor until the first is hauled into your yard and piled away, the second cut into lengths and placed to season, and the last wrought into posts and rails.

Fences.—Let it be your first duty after you shall have read this, to go round every pannel of fencing on your place, and note down all that needs renewing and such as requires repairing. This done, set your hands to work to supply both the one and the other. Don't say to yourself "Well I'll do this next week!" Such delays grow into habits and entail lasting evils. Promptness in the execution of all things on a farm is commendable, but in nothing is it more so than in the renewal or repairing of fences. If you put off that which should be done to-day, until next week, it is more than probable that, before that time, you will have forgotten all about your fences, and think no more of them until your own or your neighbor's stock, remind you by their depredations, that your neglect had invited them to despoil you of the fruits of your labor.

Gates and Bars.—If you have bars, substitute gates for them, if you can without pecuniary inconvenience; if you cannot do so, see that your bars are fitted with good fastening pins, and that your hands put them in every time they go in and out. To the circumstance of a bar being left down, or a gate open, may be traced many of those trespasses from stock, which are at once the source of loss and mortification. If you would have well conditioned stock, you must keep good substantial fences, and gates or bars, and be sure to keep the latter always securely fastened.

Barns and Outbuildings of every kind should be thoroughly examined, and repaired if necessary; and after this is done, subject every thing in the shape of a house on the place to a complete cleansing, by white-washing. Besides the gratification which the eye will derive from the improved appearance, the health of the inmates, whether they be two or four legged, will be greatly improved. While the white-wash brush may be in hand, recollect, that the inside, as well as the outside, of all places requiring it, are benefited by the liberal use of the brush—that a few hours expenditure of elbow-grease, and a small sum in lime, salt and glue, will give to your homestead an airy and beautiful aspect, while it will meliorate its healthiness.

Corn.—This crop may now be put in, in several of the Southern States.

Horses and Working Oxen.—It will doubtless appear obvious to you, that the better condition these animals may be in in the spring, the better able will they be to meet the increased demands of the various labors peculiar to that season; and, therefore, let us advise you, to see that additional attention be paid, not only to their feeding, but to their comfort and cleanliness. It is not sufficient that a master may allow sufficient provender for his stock, but it his duty, as well as interest, to personally see that what he allows, is given them, and that they receive it at

regular hours of feeding; for it is a truth, that regularity is very important, both to the health and condition of all working animals. And while the prescribed attention be paid to their feeding, it is necessary too, that prior to each meal they should be watered;—and that at least twice a week, a handful of salt, or salt and lime, or salt and ashes be given them, and also, that they receive each, once a week, a half pint of Linseed meal.

Milk Cows and in-calf Heifers.—These animals should receive increased attention, from now until the pastures of spring may render it unnecessary to yard-feed them. And in order to promote the secretion of milk, they should daily receive allowances of roots, or nourishing slops, in addition to their long feed. Nor should it be forgotten, that they require to have a gill of salt given them at least twice a week. And in order to prevent the hollow horn, a small portion, say a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine should be put once a month in the cup, or cavity just behind the horns. To prevent or kill lice, let the back, from the back of the head, to the tail, be washed once a fortnight with strong brine, or a decoction of tobacco. We prefer the former.

In-lamb Ewes.—If you desire that these useful creatures should be in a condition to bring forth their young in safety, and suckle them afterwards, have a care to them now: see that, in addition to their hay or fodder, they receive each, per day, a gill of oats, or meal, or half a pound of roots; and above all things, see that they enjoy dry warm lodgings and plenty of bedding, as also a few pine boughs twice a week. Give them in a trough, a mixture of salt and tar, and be sure that they are regularly watered at least twice a day.

Sheep.—Your stock of sheep, generally, would be the better of the extra bite we have asked for for the breeding Ewes; but if you cannot allow it to them, be sure to treat them, in every other respect, as recommended for the latter. You may rest assured, that well fed, and well attended sheep, yield the best and heaviest fleeces.

Swine.—Breeding sows, store hogs, and pigs, must be treated generously at this season of the year: give them plenty of food and water, at regular hours: provide them with good bedding, in warm dry pens; give them once a week a mixture of ashes and salt, as also a shovelful or so of charcoal—and above all, give them plenty of materials to convert into manure for you; among all animals, they are the very best manipulators of the food of plants.

Poultry of all kinds, should be fed at this season of the year, be provided with a supply of lime, and a small heap of ashes, or sand, to dust themselves in.

Colts and Young Cattle.—Whilst we are free to confess, that we are averse from the system pursued by some, of forcing young animals, yet we are believers in the doctrine, that they ought to be fed with a due regard to the satisfaction of their appetites, and the development of their frames and growth. To us it appears consonant to reason, that unless they receive sufficient nourishment to keep them in moderate flesh, to encourage the expansion of their bodies, and the growth of their muscles and bones, that the consequence will be, that they will be despoiled of much of their fair proportions, if not of the capacity for future usefulness. Hence then, it should be the policy of all owners of such young stock, to give them, daily, through this, and the ensuing month, a moderate quantity of grain, in addition to their long feed, and whether this addition be oats or corn, we think they would be the better if it were chopped.

Poultry Houses.—We have already, under our general directions about out-houses, called your attention to those in which you keep your poultry; but a few additional remarks may be necessary to convey a proper idea of the manner, in which we would have such places cleansed at the commencement of each spring. In our opinion, the nests should all be taken down, and, after being thorough-

ly washed in lye made of wood ashes, should be whitewashed both inside and out, when they should be replaced. This done, a gentle fire should be made, in the middle of the house, in an iron pot, with charcoal, and suffered to burn therein for half an hour, when the door should be opened, to let the carbonic acid gas escape, and as there might be danger unless such precaution were observed, the chickens should be kept out of the house for at least an hour after the fire may have ceased to burn and the door been opened. The Roosts should be whitewashed also.

Hauling out Manure.—As this is a tedious and heavy job, one requiring much time, we would advise you to commence hauling it out to your corn, and such other ground, as you may wish to apply it to, as soon as you can conveniently do so, and in order to prevent any loss from evaporation, strew over each heap a tolerable covering of Plaster, the which will prevent the escape of those gases which enrich the soil, that, otherwise, would be lost in the air. When the time shall arrive for spreading the manure, care should be taken to have it spread evenly over the whole ground, as there is nothing more beautiful than to see by the products of a field, that there is an equality of fertility in its various parts.

Carts, Tools and Implements.—Have you complied with our request of last month, to have every thing of this sort thoroughly examined and the necessary repairs made? If you have not, do it at once, as by so doing you will save yourself much trouble and vexation on the opening of the spring. One of the surest marks of a slovenly farmer, is, the habit of waiting until he may want to use a tool, a cart, or an implement, before he sees whether it needs repair or not.

Stiff Clays.—If you have any such lands, that you intend for spring culture, which you have not already had ploughed, seize the first open spell to have it broke up, as its exposure to the frosts will much improve its texture, make it comparatively mellow, and render it infinitely easier to cultivate.

IN THE ORCHARD.
Fruit Trees—Peaches, Nectarines, Apricots and Plums.—These fruits should, towards the end of the month, be pruned; (in any location south of the Susquehanna) care being taken, to do it before the buds start, or swell. Cut away only the dead, and such useless limbs as may crowd too much, and retard the circulation of the sap and air through the branches. The roots of the Peach trees, just under the surface, and near the body, should be examined for worms, which should be taken out and destroyed, with the point of a knife or a piece of sharp pointed wire. The worms being removed, let the body and portions of the roots which may have been uncovered, be washed with a strong solution of potash and salt, and, after restoring the earth, strew over the surface for 3 or 4 feet around the stem, a mixture of one part of salt petre to 8 of salt, in the proportion of 1 lb. of the mixture to each tree, and let the bodies, and limbs of the trees as far as they can be reached with the brush, be washed well with a strong solution of potash.

Apples, Pears and Cherries.—These may be pruned any time during this month; but all wounds from limbs cut off from these, as well as any other fruit, or ornamental trees, should be protected from the weather by a compost, which may be made of equal parts of Beeswax, Rosin and Fish Oil, or with equal parts of cow dung and clay, to be formed into a paste-like substance with human urine—or a thin mortar made with plaster will answer every purpose.

Let the moss be well rubbed off the bodies of the trees, if there be any upon them, with strong soap suds, in which enough potash has been dissolved, to make the suds bear an egg—whether there be moss or not, the trees should be thus washed—or have a coat of paint composed of 3 parts soft soap and 1 of flour of sulphur, to be put on with a paint brush. We should prefer the latter for apple trees, as it would prove a repellent of the borer.

We would here remark, that whenever a limb, whether decayed or otherwise, is cut off a tree, that it should be cut down close with its junction with the stem, and rendered smooth with a chisel, as it is important that the

surface of all such wounds should be made as even as possible.

It is worthy of remark here, that although the growing of corn and potatoes among fruit trees, is of infinite advantage, that no small grain or grass crops should ever be cultivated among them: and where orchards are not cultivated, they should be ploughed two or three of times a season.

We have perhaps, said enough upon matters connected with the farm and orchard, and shall now direct you to others, commanding your attention.

IN THE GARDEN.

Before we enter into details, it may be worthy of remark, that the deeper the soil of a garden is dug, the more productive will it prove, and that it is useless to attempt to raise vegetables in perfection, without manuring with a liberal hand.

Grape Vines.—It is now time that all grape vines should be pruned. Let the knife be sharp, make a smooth cut, and stop the bleeding by a thick paste, to be made of Plaster, which must be put on immediately after the limb is cut off, care being taken to wipe the wound dry before putting on the paste. When you have the knife in hand, use it freely and boldly, and do not fear to take off or shorten too many limbs, as it is the wood of the current year alone that bears fruit.

Hot-beds, frames and lights.—Those who may desire to force plants for early transplantation in the spring, should, if they have not one already, provide themselves with a hot-bed with frames. One, to answer every purpose of the more costly fixtures, may be provided at but trifling cost, as the frame-work can be made by any farm hand, and the only expense of moment will be for the lights, and any old window sashes will answer. Let a frame be made of plank, say 12, 18, or 24 feet long, as may be required, and 4 ft wide, to be as high again on the back as in front, so as to give the top a due slope to the sun, and to carry off rain. Let the joints be closely fitted, and to save the expense of tonguing, let a little mortar be pasted over the joints on the inside. Nail the back and front to corner posts, to be inserted in the earth, so as to give steadiness to the fixture. On this frame, fix any common window lights, so as to cover it. The frame being completed, put in as much fresh horse dung as will cover the bed 6 inches deep, then upon the top of this spread good rich mould to the depth of 4 inches; then rake the bed finely, and sow in sections thereof, such seeds as you wish to produce plants of, as cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, egg plants, cauliflower, &c. Rake the seed in, and press them down with the back of your spade; then put on the lights, which should be covered with matting, or old rugs, of a night; but should be taken off in the middle of the day in good weather. In fine days the lights should be raised an inch or two in front, so as to admit fresh air; but the frames must be covered always before night, so as to keep out the cold air. Gentle waterings are necessary to encourage the seed to vegetate and the plants to grow. Such a bed as we have described would produce plants enough for a large family, as well as for sale.

Should it be thought desirable, a portion of this bed, or a similar one to be made for the purpose, may be appropriated to the raising of early cucumbers, or melons, which can be raised by sowing the seed in small earthen pots, and sinking them in the bed up to the rim. When the weather gets mild enough, the pots must be raised, and the plants, earth and all, be turned out of the pots without disturbing the roots, into hills to be provided for the purpose. For a few days after thus transplanting them, the plants should be protected by some slight covering through the day, and at night until the weather becomes settled. When the plants have become firmly fixed in their new abodes, thin them out, so as to stand three in a hill; and henceforth treat them as such vegetables are usually treated in open culture. With little trouble, and no great expense, in this way, you may have cucumbers and melons fit to eat several weeks earlier than when planted in the ordinary way.

The hot-bed or beds should be made on the north border, facing the south, and the frame should be sufficiently far from the fence to allow of its being lined on the outside next the fence with a bed of fresh dung.

Peas.—All the early varieties of Garden, or Green Peas, may be planted at any time in the middle or southern states, after the middle of this month. They are a hardy plant and will bear snow and frost. To secure continuous supplies, it is best to plant them at different times, at

intervals of two weeks apart. Thus managed, they may be secured fresh and young throughout the season.

Small Salading, of every kind, may be sown on warm borders as soon as the ground can be prepared, but should be protected for a short time by long straw, long stable manure, corn-stalks, or matting.

Celery.—If you have a good warm, well protected border, facing the south, towards the latter part of this month, you may dung it well, dig in the dung deeply, rake finely, so as to pulverize the earth well, then sow celery seed thereon, which must be raked in, and be pressed down with the back part of the spade. This will give you an early supply of this most wholesome and excellent vegetable, the which, whether eaten raw, or served up in soups, is always acceptable to the epicurean taste.

Beets, Parsnips and Carrots.—These fine roots may be sown for early use, as soon as your ground is sufficiently dry to bear spading. But recollect, that you must manure well, and dig the ground deeply. If two spades deep so much the better, as the deeper you dig, the longer, thicker and more luxuriantly will they grow. Be sure in digging, to have thin slices taken, and to make the spadesman rake every three feet. To ensure success, bear in mind, that you must manure with a liberal hand, spade deep and thoroughly pulverize your ground.

Cauliflowers.—The seed of this luscious vegetable should now be sown in hot beds.

Spinach, Lettuce and Radishes.—May any time after the 20th of this month, be sown in open culture on warm borders, well protected, and facing the south, which borders, must be generously manured and thoroughly prepared to receive the seed.

Cabbage seed.—You may sow cabbage seed in hot beds, for early use, any time this month, and the earlier the better.

Early Beans.—As soon as the weather will permit you to get the ground in order, the early varieties of beans may be sown; and as in the case of Peas you should continue to plant at intervals of a fortnight, for some weeks, so as to secure a continual supply.

Parsley, Thyme, Sage, &c., may all be sown as soon as the ground can be got in order.

Fruit Trees of all kinds in the garden should now be pruned, and treated as advised for those in the orchard. Let the ground be dug around them, and some well rotted manure and ashes be dug in.

Gooseberries and Currants.—If you have not already done so, prune your gooseberry and currant bushes now; and if you wish to multiply them, cuttings of the wood of last year's growth, if planted now, will take root and grow.

Raspberries should be pruned and tied up—and towards the last of the month new plantations from the runners may be made.

Annual Flowers.—The seeds of most annual flowers may be planted as soon as the ground can be got ready.

Herbaceous Flowering Perennials.—Plants of this family may be planted out as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the earlier it is done, the more perfect and certain will be the bloom.

We have thus, in our brief and familiar way, pointed out what ought to be done on the farm, in the orchard, and in the garden, and before we close, we have a word or two of advice to give to such of our readers as may stand in need of it. It is this—if you have not already a good garden, make immediate arrangements to have one the ensuing spring. Believe us, that there is nothing about the farm more profitable, or which tends so much to promote the comfort of the family—nor is there any thing better calculated to give a man caste among his neighbors and friends, than a well arranged and well filled garden. But we have not done with you yet. Is your house well shaded by trees? If not, plant some.

Have you an orchard of apples and other fruits, as peaches, pears, &c.? If not, plant out this spring; for no man who loves his family—who studies their comfort, and is disposed to gratify his wife and daughters in a healthy luxury, should be without fruit of all kinds on his table, or in his garden. Don't tell us, that they will be too long come into bearing. Grafted fruit will yield very few years, and therefore, it is the bounden duty of every American Farmer and Planter, to lay the ground of good orchards on his estate. It will make him more comfortable at home, while it will compel his neighbors to the higher of his patriotism.

SALE OF FINE CATTLE.—We have heretofore had occasion to notice in our columns, Mr. Tonkins, of New Jersey, as a breeder of very superior Cattle. A number of fine oxen raised by him, were sold last week at public sale at the Union drove yard, Philadelphia, at the annexed prices:

Lady Tonkins, sold for \$190 to Mr. Tappinshower.	
Harrison, 195 " Hollinshead.	
Franklin, 195 " Myers.	
Duke of Gloucester, 160 " Yerkes.	
Earl of Jersey, 155 " Wunner.	

EXERCISE.—The following reflections from the "Oracle of Health," will be recognized as sound by every close observer:

"Many people look upon the necessity man is under of earning his bread by labor, as a curse. But it is evident from the structure of the body, that exercise is not less necessary than food for the preservation of health; those who labor are not only the most healthy, but generally the most happy part of mankind. This is peculiarly the case with those who live by the culture of the ground. The great increase of inhabitants in infant agriculture, every where evidently proves it to be the most healthy, as well as the most useful employment.

The love of activity shows itself very early in man. So strong is the principle, that a healthy youth cannot be restrained from activity. Our love of motion is surely a strong proof of its utility. It seems to be a law throughout the whole animal creation, that no creature without exercise, should enjoy health or be able to find subsistence.

Inactivity never fails to produce a universal relaxation of the solids, which disposes the body to innumerable diseases. When the solids are relaxed, neither the digestion nor any of the secretions can be duly performed. How can persons who loll all day on easy chairs, and sleep all night on beds of down, fail to be relaxed; nor do those much mend the matter who hardly stir abroad but in a coach.

Glandular obstructions generally proceed from inactivity. These are the most obstinate maladies. So long as the liver, kidneys and other glands duly perform their functions, health is seldom much impaired, but when they fail it is difficult to be restored.

Weak nerves are also the constant companion of inactivity. We seldom hear the laborious complain of weak nerves. This plainly points out the sources from which nervous diseases generally originate, and one means by which they may be prevented.

It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health, where the perspiration is not duly carried on; but that can never be the case where exercise is neglected. When the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration is retained in the body, it vitiate the humors, and occasions the gout, rheumatism, &c.

No piece of indolence injures the health more than the custom of lying in bed too long in the morning; the morning is undoubtedly the best for exercise, as the air braces and strengthens the nerves. Custom soon renders early rising agreeable, and nothing contributes more to the preservation of health.

Every person should lay themselves under some sort of necessity to take exercise. Indolence, like other vices, when indulged, gains ground, and at length becomes agreeable. Hence many who were fond of exercise in the early part of life, become quite averse to it afterwards. This is often the case with gouty and hypochondriac persons, and frequently when their diseases are very difficult to cure.

Indolence not only occasions diseases, and renders man useless to society, but promotes all manner of vice. The mind, if not engaged in some useful pursuit, is constantly in quest of some ideal pleasures. From these sources proceed most of the miseries of mankind. Inactivity frustrates the very design of this creation, whereas an active life is the best and greatest preservation of health.

Recipe for making Corn Cakes.—Take one pint of good cream, one pint buttermilk, one egg, one tea-spoonful saleratus, one tea-spoonful salt, and stir in meal till it forms a thick batter, and bake on a tin or other vessel as is convenient. If made with good meal the cakes will be excellent.

MAGNESIA.

I pray you, Messrs. Editors, give me space for a very short extract from a paper lately read by Professor Johnston, before the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland, "On the improvement of oats growing on moss," as I conceive, it will be found interesting to your readers, during the present exciting controversy which is being carried on through the pages of the Cabinet. The Professor says,—

"It is well known to practical agriculturists, that oats grown on reclaimed peat or moss lands, are apt to produce much straw, but to yield an ear which is poor and badly filled; the straw also being soft and void of that hard shining surface, by which ripe oat-straw, grown upon sound land, is generally distinguished. The conclusion we naturally draw, from a knowledge of the effect of an application of clay to these peaty soils, is, that the defect consists not in their containing any noxious ingredients, but in their want of something necessary to the healthy growth and maturity of the plant; which the clay contains, and is able to supply. The first deficiency in oats grown on moss, of which I was made aware was, that the ear did not fill,—in such a soil, the acknowledged deficiency is in mineral matter, and I therefore considered it likely that the plant found it difficult to procure the mineral substances which are always present in a full and healthy ear. These are chiefly the phosphates of lime and magnesia, and I consequently recommended a trial of bone-dust mixed with certain other substances, which might yield also a further supply of nitrogen, which is known to be necessary to the production of the seeds of nearly all plants. This mixture contained no magnesia, to supply which, however, it was not improbable that the lime, added to the land might suffice; as very many limestones contain an appreciable admixture of magnesia. These suggestions were carried into effect in a skilful and zealous manner, and the results, in reference to a trial of bones dissolved in sulphuric acid, mixed with a small quantity of nitrate of soda, were thus reported by Mr. Fleming. 'I examined the oats again a few days before they were cut, when I was much satisfied; the straw appeared to me as stiff and shining, and the ears as well filled, as if they had been grown upon stiff loam; and I consider the same dressing applied to grain crops upon moss, will insure a good crop of well-filled oats.' So far as a trial on one locality can be relied upon, therefore, we may consider this result exceedingly satisfactory."

Farmers' Cabinet.

T. BENNET.

BOMMER'S PROCESS.—We have seen several certificates from those who have tested the quality of the manure made by Mr. Bommer's process, and we annex one which we find in the last No. of the Conn. Farmers' Gaz.—Eds. Cult.

"I hereby certify that having made repeated trials, of Mr. George Bommer's method of making Manure by fermentation, and having tested its effects in the rapid decomposition of the mass to which it has been applied, and having also witnessed the influence of the manure made by this process in promoting the growth of vegetation, I am prepared to regard the invention as an important accession to the farming interest; and although having tried other modes of making manure with varied success, I am free to acknowledge that I have never been acquainted with any system of the kind that would compare with this for utility. ERASTUS DUDLEY.

North Guilford, No. 23, 1842.

"We are well acquainted with Dr. Dudley, the author of the above certificate, and we know him to be a man of sterling integrity. He is an intelligent farmer and is not likely to be imposed upon by every new thing. Inasmuch as he has tried Mr. Bommer's method, and given his unqualified testimony in its favor, we have no hesitation in commending his statement to the public."—Farmers Gazette.

Neat Cattle Itch.—Mr. Samuel Burbeck, of Westford, tells us that his cattle have had a humor about the eyes, giving them a rough scabby appearance; that the humor appeared to be contagious and that it spread through his stock, one animal rubbing at the same post where another had rubbed and thus taking the infection. Mr. B. calls it the cattle itch. But he has cured his cattle entirely by simmering hogs' fat and brimstone together and rubbing the same on the parts affected.—Mass. Ploughman.

NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The British Steamer Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived in Boston on Wednesday morning, after a long and boisterous passage of twenty-one days from Liverpool.

Austria and the United States.—There is every reason to believe that a commercial treaty will shortly be concluded between the Austrian Government and the United States of North America. The negotiations between Prince Metternich and the American Ambassador, Mr. Jenifer, are so far advanced that no doubt can be entertained of their speedy conclusion. Upon this the editor of the *Hamburg Neue Zeitung*, remarks, that as a treaty between North America and Austria has been many years existing, the treaty here alluded to must be merely a supplementary one.

On the other hand, the negotiations in Berlin for a similar treaty cannot proceed very speedily. Mr. Wheaton, who is unquestionably the most able of all the American diplomats in Europe, has made great efforts to push the business forward, but without much success. Independently of other impediments, the lingering circumstantial nature of the proceeding of the Zollverein tends to retard such negotiations. But the example of Austria cannot fail to leave a favorable influence. —*Neue Zeitung.*

Liverpool Tobacco Market, December 30.—There has been an extensive demand this month, and the sales amount to 1858 hhds. of which 369 were Virginia Leaf; 461 Stemmed; 235 Kentucky Leaf, 692 Stemmed, and 1 Maryland. Of these 434 were for Ireland, 125 on account of Scotland; 261 for exportation, 858 by the trade, and 200 for re-sale. Of the Kentucky Leaf sold, about 180 were by sample, of Tobacco lying in London, the stock of the kind being exhausted here. Virginia Leaf steady; Stemmed have advanced about 1d per lb this month, and nearly 1d within the last two or three. Kentucky Leaf steady; Stemmed have, however, receded in value 1d to 1d per lb.

American Stocks in London.—Baring's circular of the 3d inst, says that there have been some transactions in American securities in general securities in general for trifling amounts. N. Y. State 5 per cents at about 79 per cent, with dividend; Pennsylvania 4 1/2 at 47; Massachusetts Sterling at 90 per cent; South Carolina, ex-dividend, at 87 1/2; Kentucky 6's at 70 per cent, ex-dividend; Alabama Dollar at 50; do Sterling at 55 per cent; Maryland and Louisiana Sterling Bonds are both offered at 50 per cent, and Ohio 6's at 67 per cent, ex-dividend. —*Liverpool, 2nd January, 1843.*

The active demand for cotton noticed in our circular of 3d ult, by last steamer, terminated with that day, and for more than a fortnight following the business was less than half what it had been the two previous weeks; the speculative buying was nearly or quite suspended, and as the quantity of the new crop offering exceeded the current want of consumers, prices of fair and good qualities declined 1-8 a 1-4 per lb. About the 1st inst, however, the demand improved again, and, though not near so extensive as previous to our last, has since been steady and good, averaging 5000 bales per day or upwards, which has given a more healthy tone to the market, and a part of the above decline has been recovered, though the rates are still quite 1-8d below those of the 3d ult.

The import of the new crop of American Cotton into this port is about 112,000 bales or more than double the quantity received up to this period in former seasons; and the determination evinced by the importers to realize it as soon as landed has been so decided and general as probably at one time to have impressed the consumers and speculators with a belief in the largest estimates of the American crop.

To these causes in part, and partly to the more sober views now prevailing as to the effect of the treaty with China, &c., we attribute the check to the demand a month ago, and the subsequent depression in the market before noticed. The latest accounts from the United States appear to have destroyed the faith in some of the most extravagant estimates of the crop, and we are inclined to think that the most general opinion now entertained here is, that it will prove to be rather under two millions of bales; and it is probably partly owing to this that we have had the improved demand the last ten days.

The state of our corn markets can be a matter of no interest to you at the present time, as there is every indication of the duties remaining at the highest rates of 20s per quarter on Wheat and 13s per bbl. on Flour, and the value of the latter is only about 25s duty paid.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

3rd January. —This being Manchester market day there has been but a limited demand for cotton from consumers, and the sales of the day are estimated at about 3000 bales, of which 600 are on speculation at former rates, and the market remains steady.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Hogs.—Nearly 2000 head of Live Hogs have been in market this week. The sales have not been large and have been principally confined to small parcels to the butchers at \$3.37 a \$3.50 per 100 lbs. Holders now ask \$3.62, but we have not heard of any sales at this rate. There are about 1500 head unsold in market.

Cotton.—We note sales this week of 75 bales Upland at 74 cts; of 50 bales Mobile at 84 cts; and of 40 bales of Mississippi at 84 a 84 cts.

Clover Seed.—There has been a very good demand for Clover seed during the week, and the sales embrace several thousand bushels. Early in the week sales of prime quality were made to some extent at \$3.50 a \$3.62. The price has advanced since, and some parcels of strictly prime have been sold to-day at \$3.75. We quote the range of prices for ordinary to strictly Prime lots, at \$3.25 a \$3.75.

Molasses.—At auction yesterday 41 hhds. and 15 tierces new crop New Orleans were sold at 19 cts. By private contract, sales of New Orleans in bbls. at 40 cents.

Plaster.—A sale of a cargo at \$2.75 per ton.

Rice.—We quote good lots at \$2.75 per 100 lbs.

Sugars.—On Thursday, 215 hhds. new crop New Orleans were offered at auction, and the first lot sold at \$5.15—sales stopped. We note the sale by private contract of 100 boxes brown Havana, at 64 cents per lb. At auction to-day 121 hhds. New Orleans were offered and sold at \$4.65 a \$5.20. By private contract we note sales of 100 hhds. New Orleans at \$4.50 a \$4.75; and of 370 hhds. ditto on terms not transpired.

Tobacco.—There is a fair inquiry for the better descriptions of Maryland, but the stock in market is not of the kind suited to the demand, being mostly of common and inferior qualities. The sales this week have been quite limited. We quote as before, viz. inferior and common Maryland \$2.50 a \$3.50; middling to good \$4 a \$6; good \$6.50 a \$8; and fine \$8 a \$12. Ohio is in rather better demand, but the transactions are light at former prices, viz.: Common to middling \$3 a 4.50; good \$5 a \$6; fine red and wrappery \$6.50 a \$10; fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10; and extra wrappery \$11 a \$13. The inspections comprise 94 hhds. Maryland; 102 hhds. Ohio; and 7 hhds. Kentucky—total 203 hhds.

Cattle.—There were about 300 head of Beef cattle at the scales this morning, nearly all of which were sold at prices ranging from \$2.25 to \$3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof, which is equal to \$4.50 a \$6 net.

Flour.—Sales of a few hundred barrels of Howard street Flour, of good standard brands, have been made from store to day at \$3.75, which is now the current rate. The wagon price continues at \$3.62.

We hear of no transactions in City Mills Flour.—Some holders ask \$4, but others refuse to sell at that price.

Grain.—Receipts of Wheat continue quite limited. We quote ordinary to strictly prime reds at 65 a 80 cts. Sales of white Corn to-day at 40 cts, and yellow at 41 cts. A sale of Oats at 25 cts.

Provisions.—There is but little demand for barrel meats, and holders ask former prices, viz: New Baltimore packed Mess Pork is held at \$11.50; No 1 at \$9.50; Prime at \$8.50; New Mess Beef at 8.50; No 1 at \$7, and Prime at \$5. Sales of some parcels of New Western Bacon to-day at 41 to 5 cents for fair to strictly prime assorted. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 7 a 8 cents, Sides at 5 cents, and Shoulders at 41 a 5 cents. Considerable sales of No 1 Western Lard were made on Saturday at 6 cents full to 60 days.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Having accumulated a large stock of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, at my kiln on the Potomac River, I beg leave to say to the Farmers and Planters generally, and more especially to those who are anxious to improve their lands, and have been deterred from doing so by the scarcity of money and low prices of their produce, that I will sell them lime delivered on board of vessels at the kiln, either at Lanesville's Tide Mill, near the mouth of the Wicomico River; Lower Cedar Point, or Pickensville Creek, at 64 cents per bushel, payable March 1st, 1844, (if ordered, deliverable between this date and 1st of August next,) or I will deliver it on the above terms, charging in addition the customary freight, which must in all cases be cash. Orders addressed to me, at Milton Hill Post Office, Charles County, Md., will receive prompt attention.

Jan 25

WM. M. DOWNING.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

Farmers are respectfully requested to send their orders as soon as they shall have decided on procuring machines to cut the next year's crop, by doing so, they will enable the subscriber to make preparations early in year with confidence, so that none may be disappointed at harvest time, as has been the case for several years past by delaying to apply for them in season. His former practice will be steadily adhered to of making no more machines than are ordered, lest a failure of the next year's crop should leave a large number on his hands, unsold, which his circumstances will not allow. It is hoped that the great success which has attended the machines made for the last harvest will remove every doubt of their great value. Several persons have cut as high as 20 acres in a day with the last improved machine, while one gentleman with one of the old machines cut his entire crop of 72 acres in less than five days, without having a cradle in the field.

The greatest objection ever made to the machine was its heavy bearing on the shaft horse; this has been entirely removed by adding a pair of forward wheels to support the front of the machine, and a driver's seat at an extra expense of 20 dollars.

CORN & COB CRUSHER

The subscriber's Corn & Cob crusher which obtained the first premium over several competitors at the late Fair of the N. York State Agricultural Society held at Albany, N. Y. and is so highly recommended in the public prints, by farmers who have used them, will be kept constantly on hand for sale.

no 9

OSBORN HUSSEY

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY & IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber begs leave to assure the public that he is prepared to execute orders for any of his agricultural or other machinery or implements with promptness. His machinery is so well known that it is unnecessary to describe the various kinds, but merely annex names and prices:

Portable Saw Mill with 12 ft. saws, and 24 ft. ways and 4 ft. saw. \$300
Extra saws for shingles, with 2 pair of head blocks, 12 ft. saw. 125
Post Moulding Auger. 15
Bands. 10
Horse Power of great strength. 100
Corn and Cob Crusher, wt. 600 lb. 25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 300 lb. 75
Corn Planter, wt. 100 lb. 25
Thrashing Machine, wt. 400 lb. 140
Grain Mill, 24 ft. cogwheels, 150
Do. 3 ft. do. 175
Belts for the same. 15
Post Auger, wt. 15 lbs. 5
Tobacco Press complete, portable. 85
Portable Steam Engine, with portable Saw Mill and cutting off Saw. 3500
Large Sawing and Planing Machine with cutting off saw, or cross cutting for large establishments. 1100
If made of iron, 3000
Large Boring and Morticing machine for large establishments. 150
Tanning Machine. 200
Vertical Saw. 125
Small Morticing Machine, suitable for carpenters. 25
All of which articles are made in the most superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and warranted to answer the purpose for which they are intended. It cannot be expected that the subscriber can speak of the merits of the above enumerated articles within the compass of an advertisement. Suffice it to say, that each have found numerous purchasers, and proved entirely satisfactory. The Portable Saw Mill with a 10-horse power engine, can cut, with perfect ease, 10,000 feet of lumber a day, and, if necessary, could greatly exceed that quantity.

GEORGE PAGE,

West Baltimore, Baltimore, Md.

7 Pamphlets containing cuts with descriptions of the above named machines, can be had on application (if by letter post paid) to the subscriber, or to Mr. S. Sande, at the office of the *American Farmer*.

sep 1 17

BENTLEY'S AGRICULTURAL STEAM GENERATOR

MANUFACTURED BY BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co. Manufacturers of Bentley's Convuluted Steam Boilers, Baltimore, Md. for steaming Corn Stalks, Hay, Potatoes, boiling water, &c. It is also highly recommended to Tanners for steaming Leathers, also for various manufacturing and mechanical purposes, where steam or large quantities of hot water is required. This article is made wholly of iron, and was got up expressly to meet the wants of the Agricultural community, and it is confidently believed that for simplicity, durability, economy in money, fuel, time, and room combined its equal has not been offered to the public. It possesses all the principles of the most approved Tubular Locomotive Boilers, for saving of fuel, while the construction is such that one of equal size, strength and durability that has heretofore cost \$100, or more, is now offered at \$45. It is operated equally well with Anthracite coal as with wood, and can be removed by two persons at pleasure.—Prices No. 1 \$44, considered of capacity enough for ordinary Farm purposes; No. 2 \$60, No. 3 \$75.

BENTLEY, RANDALL & Co.

McConnell's Brewery, Holliday, st. near Pleasant.

We have the liberty of referring to the following gentlemen, viz:—David Barnum, Esq. City Hotel; Captain Jackson, warden of the Maryland Penitentiary, and Doct. Robt Dorsey of Edw., where they can be seen in operation.

Agents, J. F. Callen, Esq. Washington City; Capt. John Brooks, Upper Marlboro'; Prince Georges' Co. Md. where samples can be seen. For numerous testimonials in favor of the above call on the manufacturers or their agents.

N. B. B. R. & Co., are also agents for Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers. Balto. Md., Dec. 1842.

do 7

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright's & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse power can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power. This is not puffing, for it can be and has been made manifest. The price of the crusher is \$40.

He is also prepared to do all kinds of repairing to Agricultural or any other kind of machinery at the shortest notice. Horse-shoeing and blacksmith work in general, done in the most and strongest manner, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sande at the office of the *American Farmer*, or with the subscriber.

an 24 WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eastward street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22 3m

E. J. COOPER.

SMALL FARM NEAR BALTIMORE—FOR SALE.

About 25 ACRES OF LAND, near the York Road, about 2-4 of a mile beyond Govanstown, and within a mile of the Academy. The soil is of the highest nature, and susceptible of the highest improvement. The improvements are, a Stone DWELLING, of 8 Rooms, suitable for several families and a large Corn House; 2000 Bushels; Poultry House, &c.—excellent Water at hand, a young Orchard of 4 or 500 of the choicest Fruit Trees: Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, &c., and a large number of Raspberry bushes, Strawberry vines, &c.

Also, about 70 ACRES adjoining, 40 of which are now out in Clover, and about 15 or 20 in Wood. The Land is of the same kind as the above; is most beautifully situated, and in the best neighborhood in Baltimore county—it has several fine Springs on it and a stream of water running through it, and would suit admirably for a Market or Dairy Farm, or for a gentleman's Country Residence. They will be sold together or separate, and immediate possession given. For terms and other particulars apply at the American Farmer office Feb. 1.

FOR SALE—THE DEVON COW BLOSSOM.

Which took a premium at the late Fair of the Baltimore County Society—she is 4 years old this Spring, has a beautiful bull calf, a few weeks old at her side, and is represented as a fine milker. Apply to SAM'L SANDS, Farmer office. Feb. 1.

POUDRETTE.

PRICES REDUCED for this valuable fertilizer.

The New York Poudrette Company, having enlarged their works have now on hand a good supply of a first rate article, which they offer in parcels of ten barrels or more at \$1.50 per barrel, or three barrels for \$5—delivered on board of vessels.

Orders, enclosing the cash, will be promptly attended to if addressed to D. K. MINOR,

118 Nassau street, N. Y.

N. B. The farmers of Maryland, who reside near navigable water, will do well to enquire into the value of Poudrette as a manure. Those who have used it need no argument in relation to its value—and the best evidence which those who have not used it, can have is to procure a few barrels and apply it to their Corn, Tobacco, Melons, &c.—Seeing is believing. Feb. 1.

The subscriber is Agent for the above Company, and will receive and forward orders for Poudrette, at the prices named above; cost of freight and any other necessary expense being added. The cash in all instances to be paid when the order is left. Gentlemen in the country who cannot receive it direct from N. York, will have it forwarded from this port in any manner they may direct. Feb. 1 SAM'L SANDS.

PLOUGHS.

WITHEROW & PEIRCE'S PATENT CYCLOIDAL PLOUGHS. With wrought iron shares and steel cutters, to which the Baltimore County Agricultural Society awarded the premium for the best furrow plough, at their ploughing match in November last. For sale by ABRAHAM BUCKWALTER, 277 West Baltimore street Baltimore.

P. A. & S. SMALL, York, Pennsylvania.

And by the subscriber in Gettysburg, Adams Co. Pa.

S. WITHEROW.

The subscriber also proposes to sell on reasonable terms, Shop rights, Township, County, or State rights, to make and vend the above ploughs. Feb. 1 S. W.

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP FOR SALE.

Two Bases and two Ewes of the purest South Down breed of Sheep. These Sheep were brought from England to Maryland in the autumn of 1840, by Dr. Macaulay, and the following testimonials will show the pedigree and exceeding purity of the blood.

The South Down Sheep were purchased for Dr. Macaulay of Baltimore, at the request of James Alexander Esq. of Somer Hill, England, by his agent, Mr. Thomas Waters of Stratford, Subscotia, Salisbury. They were part of the flock of Mr. Northeast, of Tedworth Wiltshire. Mr. Waters in a letter to Dr. Macaulay, says, "I have much pleasure in informing you that I have selected a Ram for you which I consider of the purest South Down breed, and have this morning received a letter, from the same person I bought the Ram of, to say, he has selected six Ewes for me, from his own stock, also, he is the first breeder we have in this part of the country, and probably in any other part of England, of the purest South Down Breed. The price of the Ram No. 16, is thirty guineas, and the six Ewes forty five shillings each, which I consider moderate."

The following is Mr. Northeast's letter to Mr. Waters, on the pedigree of the Ram and Ewes purchased from him. Tedworth, Sept. 14th, 1840.

My dear Sir—I have this morning looked out for you six Ewes, which I think match well, and will please you. Four of them are six toothed and two are two toothed, and the Ram No. 16, will look like one of the family. No. 16 was bred from one of my best Ewes, and the Ewe having two, bred both up to weaning time. He was got by Mr. Elliman's No. 15, which was let this year by auction at six guineas, and is considered the best sheep in England; he is now bred by Lord Huntingfield and Mr. Cripe of Gedgrave.

For the last few years I have averaged my Ewes with best at 11s. 6d. that is best at 42 and rest at 40s. each, and I trust you will not think I overcharged you by naming 45s. each, for the 6 best, as I shall expect to get about 42 for those left.

I remain, my dear Sir, yours very truly,

THOMAS B. NORTHEAST.

Mr. Thomas Waters, Stratford Subscotia.

The Ram and Ewes will be sold separate or together, at the wish of the purchaser. For a view of the sheep, or terms, apply to JACOB WOLFF Esq. at this farm, adjoining Randall's town near the Liberty Road.

Price of a last spring's man \$25—Ewe 15

Ja 18

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

The subscriber proposes to deliver a course of lectures in Baltimore, on practical Agriculture and Chemical principles; and if sufficient encouragement should be offered, a Cabinet of Soils and minerals, to be collected from every county in the State will be arranged for the use of the subscribers.

For attending lectures and room for one year, \$5.00
With the privilege of asking questions and having two specimens of soils, analyzed during the year, 10.00
For examining a farm and analyzing the soils and giving opinion thereof for one year, 20.00
Payable within the year.

The subscriber offers to Agriculturists and Teachers of schools of the County, to give a course of lectures, arrange a cabinet of soils and their analysis, (payable in one and two years,) for \$200.00
Charges for examining without analysis, 5.00
Examining, analyzing two specimens, and opinion, 10.00
Examining and analyzing soils, and opinion—the analysis will be made without regard to numbers, 20.00
All communications addressed to the subscriber, S. W. corner of Pratt and Sharp streets, Baltimore, will meet with attention. Jan 18 41 W. BAER.

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use;—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d, It believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

BARNABY & MOORE'S PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was being awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz:—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes" The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$30, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz:—1st. Ease of Draught.—2d. Perfection of Work.—3d. Strength and Durability.—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way.—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 1/2 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one.—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Hedging, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as follows, (adding Transportation.)—No. 2, 45lb. at \$7. No. 3, wt. 70 lbs. \$10.—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11.—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cents. For Cutter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50.—Shin-Pieces, 12 Cents.

DENVER & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. who having purchased Mott & Co's interest, are now sole owners. B. H. WILSON, No. 52, Calvert st. 1 door below Lombard, is Agent for the sale of the above Plough. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1842

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING. By the subscriber, York, near Light at Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35 to 40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15 to 17
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers, 15 to 150
Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12 to 20
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20 to 35
Mill, carry log, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order.
Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denby, Seedsman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan; Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sander, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore. May 28

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.

Ja 23

WM. TREGO, Baltimore.

MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse-power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order as the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hume manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20 Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. MOTT & CO. South east corner of Enzor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore.

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CART PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Eliott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Property of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numerous of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds, MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Eliott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELTER that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.
GRAIN CHADLES of the best kind, \$4.
HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. Ja 26 41

CORN SHELLERS, CRUSHERS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c. &c.

Prices reduced in proportion to the present rate of labour and materials.

The subscribers offer for Sale, Goldborough's Corn Sheller and Husking Machine,—warranted to shell or husk and shell 700 bushels of Corn per day by the power of two Horses.

Baldwin's Corn Sheller with blower attached.—This machine with the power of two horses will shell and clean ready for market 400 bushels of corn per day.

Baldwin's Corn & Cob Crusher,—warranted to grind 25 or 30 bushels of Corn & Cob per hour, and put in fine order for feeding stock. This is the most durable, simple in construction, and most powerful of any Crusher made in this Country, and best adapted for extensive farming establishments. The power of two horses is required to drive it.

Straw Cutters, Cylindrical Improved.—There are four sizes of these machines, which combine all the late improvements—400 to 2000 bushels of hay, straw, cornstalks, &c. can be cut by them per day. Also, common Treadle, Evans' patent, and several other kinds STRAW CUTTERS, at low prices.

IN STOCK,

Horse Powers, 2 sizes	Harrows, 5 kinds
Thrashing Machines, do	Rollers and Drill Machines
Vegetable Cutters	Yankee Ox Yokes
Fanning Mills, 2 sizes	Harvest Tools, all kinds
Churns, 3 sizes	Post hole Augurs
Lime Spreaders	PLOUGHS, 25 sorts, embracing
Grindstones, hung on friction rollers	the Subsoil and several other
Garden and Field SEEDS, a large and general assortment	kinds of late introduction
TREES and PLANTS	do do

CATALOGUES of the above furnished gratis, giving prices and description of each machine—also directions for planting seeds, trees, &c. R. SINCLAIR, Jr. and CO. no 30 Manufacturers & Seedsman, 60 Light st.

DEVON CATTLE.

The undersigned has a herd of about five and twenty full blood North Devon Cattle, embracing all ages and both sexes, which have been selected and bred with care for several years past, and being overstocked would dispose of a part of them. Orders for any of them will meet with attention. Address

JOHN P. E. STANLEY, No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore.

Ja 24